

LIVELY DEBATE ON THE TARIFF

General Grosvenor Makes an Attempt
to Answer the Recent Speech
of Champ Clark.

FOLLOWED BY WILLIAMS

POSITION OF DEMOCRACY IS
CLEARLY STATED.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The Philippine tariff debate in the house today consisted more of party maneuvering for advantageous campaign material than of discussion of the question at issue. The tariff was the text of a speech by Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, who began the debate, and of an extended reply by Mr. Williams, the minority leader. The speech of Mr. Grosvenor was spiced with witticisms and enlivened with interruptions from Champ Clark, at whom Mr. Grosvenor aimed most of his arrows of debate. Mr. Williams outlined again the specific tariff doctrine of the Democratic party and held that the Republican tariff was not as so often claimed, responsible for the prosperity of the country. To prove this he cited the prosperity of Canada, Mexico and other countries at the present time, and the business depression of these countries during the hard times of 1893.

Mr. Adams of California opposed the bill, but advocated a readjustment of the tariff on business principles.

Mr. McKinley of California delivered his first speech in the house in favor of the pending measure and pointed a finger of warning toward the growing industries of Japan.

The debate on the bill undoubtedly will close with the session of Saturday, and the measure be put on its passage Monday.

Grosvenor's Effort.

Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) took the floor in favor of the bill, and declared the American people could not then shrink the consequences of that tariff. Placing a part of this responsibility on the Democratic party, Mr. Grosvenor recounted the influence of Mr. Bryan in securing the ratification of the treaty of peace.

"The spirit of Bryan," he said, "permeates the Democratic party and the Democratic party has permeated the spirit of that party since the day of Andrew Jackson."

However, Mr. Grosvenor repudiated Democratic votes for the pending bill. He did not want such votes for the pending bill. He did not want such votes, especially when they were given on the ground that it was a step in the direction of free trade.

"Let them ride in the Jim Crow car and not in the first-class compartment with me," he said.

Champ Clark's Question.

"What would be the chances of passing this bill without our votes?" queried Champ Clark.

"I think they would be very good," replied Mr. Grosvenor.

"If all the Democrats voted against it?"

"I think so."

"Well, you had better get down to clapping on that gang over there who are trying to defeat it," concluded Mr. Clark.

"Oh, I don't clapper," retorted Mr. Grosvenor, who explained that he believed it his colleagues who were to vote against the bill would do so from an impelling force against their better judgment.

"Is not that impelling force the machinery of the organization of this house?" asked Mr. Clark.

"Oh, no," declared Mr. Grosvenor. "I said those who were to vote against the bill. The gentleman has got his impelling force at the wrong end of the rope."

Philippine Tobacco Poor.

Philippine tobacco was characterized as "poor, miserable stuff" by Mr. Grosvenor, and although his state raised tobacco, he did not fear competition from the Philippines, which would not sell in the Cincinnati market for anything.

"Would the gentleman send a box of the average Manila cigars to a constituent whose vote he wanted?" asked Mr. Longworth of Ohio.

"Well, I don't smoke myself, but I would not send them to an interrogator," laughingly replied Mr. Grosvenor.

Reviewing some of the things which

have been said against the Philippines in the debate, Mr. Grosvenor said none of them equalled the things said by Daniel Webster against the inhabitants of the fourteen states and territories acquired by the Louisiana purchase.

"The Philippines will become one of the greatest jewels in the crown of American achievement."

Reply to Champ Clark.

Mr. Grosvenor declared his intention of devoting the remainder of his remarks to the Democratic wall for tariff revision. Particularly did he want to reply to Mr. Clark regarding his quotation in a recent speech from the book of James G. Blaine which he had said was a contradiction of the Republican platform of 1894; that a "Democratic tariff has always been followed by business adversity; a Republican tariff by business prosperity."

Mr. Clark's quotation of Mr. Blaine, he contended, had not included the context, which was needed to make the statement correct. Mr. Grosvenor substantiated the remarks of Senator Dilliver that Mr. Dingley had yielded to the senate on the amendment of differential on sugar, leaving it high that it might be in securing reciprocity treaties with Spain.

Alleged Prosperity.

Massachusetts was the next subject of Mr. Grosvenor's remarks. He went on to show that notwithstanding the cry for free raw material there was now in Massachusetts a flood-tide of prosperity.

Mr. Sullivan of Massachusetts interrupted to mention a number of iron and glass works which he said had gone out of business since the tariff.

There were plenty of these works which had grown immensely wealthy under that tariff, along the Monongahela river, replied Mr. Grosvenor.

Massachusetts, he said, should remember the adage: "Never go back on them that brought you up by hand."

"What hand?" interjected Minority Leader Williams.

"The hand of God and the Republican party," was the quick reply. When the laughter had quieted Mr. Williams

"I want to recognize the unusual magnanimity of the gentleman in naming God just about the same time as the Republican party."

In answering the reference of Mr. Clark to President Roosevelt's eulogy of salt on the free list, Mr. Grosvenor claimed that Benton was hitting only at salt.

A general colloquy followed, in which Mr. Clark and other Democrats claimed that New England fishermen got a rebate on ocean salt with which they cure their fish, whereas the western meat packer has to use "protected" salt.

Speech of Mr. Williams.

Mr. Williams, the minority leader, followed Mr. Grosvenor. Under the pending bill he welcomed to the Democratic party the Republican Orestes, Mr. Payne, its Ulysses, Mr. Grosvenor, and the young Achilles, Mr. Dingley. Discussing our presence in the Philippines, Mr. Williams exclaimed:

"Curse the hypocrisy of the fellow who tells me that God put us in the Philippines! Nobody bites a hypocrite would say it, and nobody but a fool would believe it!"

"American greed, American cupidity for prestige and conquest and to become a world power went there," he added.

Mr. Williams asserted that it did not need a prophet to see that the Republican party was not going to revise the tariff.

Republican Party Decadent.

"The Republican party in its present decadent condition has neither the brains nor the courage to remedy the tariff, and that is the reason why you are going to have a Democratic house of representatives at the next election," he said.

"Oh, you stand pat," he continued, "with your absolute contempt for public sentiment and absolute trust in the committee on rules and the committee on ways and means and your little cotillion here in Washington—you imagine that there is no outside world—there is an outside world, even in Massachusetts. The gentleman from Ohio said was brought up by hand on the tariff—there was a bottle of pap given her early and that she had to do was to suck."

Asserting ironically that he would show that the Dingley tariff had produced record-breaking prosperity in Canada, Mexico and the Argentine, as well as in the United States, Mr. Williams reviewed the greatly increased production and commerce of these countries.

Democratic Tariff Views.

The Democratic faith upon the tariff, Mr. Williams said, could be expressed in a few words: First, a tariff is a tax; second, it is a tax on the consumer; third, all taxes ought as nearly as possible to be equal in proportion to the

burden bearing capacity of the taxing power.

The genuinely ideal Democratic tariff would put all sorts of imports into about three general classes—necessities, comforts and luxuries. On necessities, a very low tariff would be levied; perhaps some of the prime necessities of life would be on the free list. On luxuries, diamonds, wines and the like would be taxed to the smuggling point. Upon comforts an intermediate tax would be levied.

It is necessary first to find out how much money is necessary to run the government honestly and economically, and levy the tax to meet that sum. Then you will have this question settled right, and until it is settled right it will still be agitated.

The Panic of '93.

Just before Mr. Williams concluded he "cut out a chapter" from the tariff history of 1893 in this country, which Republicans had laid to free trade, to similar conditions in Canada and the countries of Europe, all of which, he said, must be due to "unadjusted" Democratic victory in the election of Mr. Cleveland.

Scoring the Democratic tariff doctrine, all of which was old and worn out, Mr. Adams of Wisconsin followed Mr. Williams. He said the Republicans of his state, while protectionists, believed a revision and readjustment of existing tariff conditions should be made at this time.

As to the tariff, he declared it to be a business question. However, he said, signs of its being treated as such by both parties.

Mr. McKinley, a new member from California, who was with the Taft expedition of the Philippines, favored the tariff. The only criticism of the administration in the Philippines that could be made, he declared, was that the people of the islands were capable of going.

Mr. McKinley pictured Japan on the verge of a general industrial career and predicted that her victories in trade would be as astonishing as those on the battlefields of Manchuria.

At 5 o'clock the house adjourned until tomorrow.

ACCIDENT UNAVOIDABLE.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in Bullion-Beck Accident.

(Special to The Herald.)

Eureka, Jan. 11.—The inquest held over the remains of John Malvey and Antonio Ruggieri, who were killed last Tuesday in an accident at the Bullion-Beck mine, was held at the county court house today. The jury brought in the following verdict:

"We find that John Malvey and Antonio Ruggieri met their death in one of the Bullion-Beck mine while working on the Malvey lease in Blocks 1 and 2 south on the 700-foot level of said mine. We find that the immediate cause of their death was by rocks falling from the back of the stone, where they were working. We also find the accident an unavoidable one without blame to anyone."

"OWEN FAIRCHILD, 'J. J. CARMODY, 'Jurors."

FALSE PROPHET ARISES.

Porto Ricans Following an Alleged Spirit of St. John.

New York, Jan. 11.—A report of Manuel Paris to the American Trade society states that in Ponce, Porto Rico, a false prophet has appeared, representing himself as the spirit of St. John the evangelist, preaching in the villages of the district, and that a great many people follow him.

At times he preaches some Bible truth, at other times the contrary. He commands people to follow him and to wear three crosses hanging from their necks so that nature may not carry them away. In this manner a great part of the country people follow him, something like 3,000 leaving their homes and their labor. He announced a service and there met to hear him about 1,000 people.

ANTI-FOREIGN SENTIMENT.

Independencia Hors du Combat for the Present at Least.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, Jan. 11.—Adverse conditions here today, Christ, Santo Domingo, say the Dominican gunboat Independencia, which declared in favor of the fugitive president, General Morales, cannot take any further part in the hostile operations, owing to the fact that being without coal she cannot leave Monte Christ.

General Morales, the advice add, was wounded recently in an encounter with the troops of the temporary president, General Caceres. The government forces captured a doctor belonging to General Morales' army.

A detachment of General Caceres' troops is on the track of General Morales, and is said he probably will be captured.

Recruiting is being actively pushed in the northern provinces of Santo Domingo to obtain the march against General Guellito, who has announced himself as a candidate for the presidency, and who is now planning to attack San Domingo, the capital.

REBUFF IS FEARED.

Rome, Jan. 11.—The Vatican for the moment has abandoned the idea of presenting to the Moroccan conference at Algeiras a proposition for religious liberty at Morocco. It fears a repetition of what happened in the Madrid conference of 1890, when a similar proposition was not approved because it was considered to be outside the business of the congress.

THE DEATH RECORD.

Major George Mitchell.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 11.—Major George Mitchell, forty years ago one of the best-known Indian agents in the United States, died here today. He was 80 years. He was prominently identified with the early history of Kansas.

William Cunard.

New York, Jan. 11.—News was received in this city today of the death in London today of William Cunard, son of Samuel Cunard, one of the founders of the Cunard line. He was a large stockholder and for many years a director in that company, having retired about five years ago in favor of his son, Ernest H. Cunard. He was 81 years old.

Elijah O. Parker.

Arkansas City, Kan., Jan. 11.—Elijah O. Parker, formerly connected with the firm of Claffin & Co., New York City, was found dead in his home here today. He had succumbed during the night to heart disease. Parker was 77 years old. His family lives in New York City. He had business interests here.

T. R. Merritt.

St. Catharines, Ont., Jan. 11.—T. R. Merritt, president of the Imperial bank, and a well known Canadian financier, died today. He was professor and builder of the Welland canal.

GRANDPA GAVE HIM A GUN.

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 11.—John G. Carlisle, grandson of former Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, accidentally shot himself at noon today. The wound, while serious, is not thought to be fatal. The revolver was a present from the boy's grandfather and was received only this morning from New York. Carlisle opened the package and was examining the weapon when it was accidentally discharged.

SWEET TOOTH OF UNITED STATES

Value of Sugar Imported Into the Country Last Year Will Reach \$150,000,000.

INCREASING EVERY YEAR

CUBA SENDS BY FAR THE LARGEST AMOUNT.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The value of sugar brought into this country during 1905 will far exceed that of any earlier year, according to a bulletin issued by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor. The bulletin says:

"The value of sugar imported during the eleven months of 1905 ended with Nov. 5 was \$148,575,845, of which \$51,485,266 was from the non-contiguous territory of the United States. The estimate in the world's sugar imports for 1905 will aggregate considerably above \$150,000,000, while the highest figure in any fiscal year prior to 1905 was \$127,000,000 in 1894, when an unusually large quantity was imported in anticipation of a change in the tariff."

Increasing All the Time.

"The United States is increasing steadily and rapidly in its consumption of sugar, and importations have doubled in the last twenty years, while the population meantime increased but 50 per cent. The United States is the largest sugar consuming country in the world. The average consumption for each individual was about seventy-five pounds. The United States consumes about one-fourth of the sugar production of the world. Nearly all the sugar brought into this country is produced from cane, and the United States consumes fully one-half of the cane produced in the world. Cane sugar is forming at present a larger proportion of the world's sugar supply than during 1890-1902."

Exporting Continues.

"Among the countries contributing to the sugar consumption of the United States for the fiscal year 1906, were:

"Cuba, 2,977,400,839 pounds; Java, 892,394,575 pounds; Hawaii, 832,721,387 pounds; Porto Rico, 271,813,993 pounds; Germany (principally beet sugar), 206,064,302 pounds; West Indies other than Cuba, 202,639,853 pounds; South America, 168,557,523 pounds; Philippine Islands, 77,997,424 pounds. The domestic crop of 1904 was 1,167,270,560 pounds."

WALL STREET ATTACKED BY SENATOR HEYBURN

Washington, Jan. 11.—Before going into executive session today the senate listened to a speech by Mr. Heyburn in support of his bill creating a national board of control of corporations, in which he denounced Wall street because of its interference with the affairs of the country. He said when the "street" could not dictate the financial course of the government it was ever ready to threaten disaster and he pleaded for legislation that would dictate the financial course of the government.

The remainder of the open session was devoted to a discussion of the practice by the senate of sending senate resolutions to the calendar after they have been under discussion. Mr. Bacon raised the point of order that there was no rule requiring such a course and said his Moroccan resolution had been improperly placed on the calendar. He contended that the resolution had not had a days discussion. The matter was not disposed of in session. The senate adjourned until Monday.

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THE PURE Good Tea

Imported and packed only by

M. J. BRANDENSTEIN & CO.

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Walker's January White Sale.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY-TWO
DAYS REMAIN.

"Time and tide wait for no man" or woman either. And this great event is rapidly slipping by. You certainly owe it to your own interests to attend this sale. Two days remain. Make it a point to be here. 'Twill pay well for your trouble.

UNDERMUSLINS, EMBROIDERIES AND LINENS IN ELEGANT PROFUSION.

Each day we add new, choice pieces to these lines, keeping the selections constantly fresh and complete. Other departments too, have good things to offer in white; such as gloves, Millinery, Handkerchiefs, Art Needlework, Lace Curtains, etc.

Linen Specials for Friday Selling.

DAMASK TRAY CLOTHS.

Size 19x32 and 25x36 each. As an extra special Friday only, we offer them at

each 10¢

Limit 1-2 dozen to the customer.

FINE ENGLISH LONG CLOTH.

No. 1,000, worth \$2.50 the bolt. Special from 9 to 12 in the morning only, the bolt

..... \$1.49

Limit, one dozen to the customer.

DICE PATTERN DAMASK LINEN NAPKINS.

100 dozen, size 21 inch, worth \$1.50 the dozen. As an extra special for Friday only, the dozen

..... 79¢

Limit, one dozen to the customer.

\$1.75 Mocha Gloves, Friday to Close, \$1.35.

This is a broken line, but all good. The shades are mode, gray and black. There are not many of these and those who need gloves should lose no time in securing a pair, as they will soon go. They are all the one class style.

Beautiful Fancy Ornamented Combs Reduced One-Third

These are worth from \$3.00 to \$10.00 each. Very elegant in designs and a great variety of styles and settings. This is a rare opportunity as 'tis seldom that such high grade articles can be obtained at such great reductions.

Stamped Linen Centerpieces to Close, 19c.

ART NEEDLEWORK SECTION.

A beautiful assortment of these, designed for Mount Mellick and Kensington embroidery. The sizes range from 18 to 36 inches, and they all go to close at the same price—19c.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.

BARTON'S \$9.75

SUIT AND OVERCOAT SALE

ALL THIS WEEK

45-47 Main Street.

A FACT PROVEN

Should Convince Even the Most Skeptical of Its Truth.

If there is the slightest doubt in the minds of any that Dandruff germs do not exist, their belief is compelled by the fact that a rabbit inoculated with the germs became bald in six weeks' time.

It must be apparent to any person therefore that the only prevention of baldness is the destruction of the germ, which act is successfully accomplished in 30 per cent of cases by the application of Newbro's Herpicide.

Dandruff is caused by the same germ which causes baldness and can be prevented with the same remedy—Newbro's Herpicide.

Accept no substitute. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." Smith Drug Co., Special Agents.